from again to Paris. Seeing myself thus cut off from every opportunity of returning that was in my power to command, I wrote to Mr. Jefferson, that if the fate of the election should put him in the chair of the presidency, and he should have occasion to send a frigate to France, he would give me the opportunity of returning by it, which he did. But I declined coming by the Maryland, the vessel that was offered me, and waited for the frigate that was to bring the new minister, Mr. Chancellor Livingston, to France; but that frigate was ordered round to the Mediterranean; and as, at that time, the war was over, and the British cruisers called in, I could come any way. I then agreed to come with commodore Barney in a vessel he had engaged. It was again fortunate I did not, for the vessel sunk at sea, and the people were preserved in the boat.

Had half the number of evils befallen me, that the number of dangers amount to, through which I have been preserved, there are those who would ascribe it to the wrath of Heaven; why then do they not ascribe my preservation to the protecting favour of Heaven. Even in my worldly concerns I have been blessed. The little property I left in America, and which I cared nothing about, not even to receive the rent of it, has been increasing in the value of its capital more than eight hundred dollars every year for the fourteen years and more that I have been absent from it. I am now, in my circumstances, independent, and my economy makes me rich. As to my health it is perfectly good, and I leave the world to judge of the stature of my mind. I am, in every instance, a living contradiction to the mortified federalists.

In my publications I follow the rule I began with in *Common Sense*, that is to consult with nobody, nor let any body see what I write till it appears publicly. Were I to do otherwise, the case would be, that between the timidity of some, who are so afraid of doing wrong they never do right, the puny judgment of others, and despicable craft of preferring *expedient* to *right*, as if the world was a world of babies in leading strings, I should get forward with nothing. My path is a right line as strait and clear to me as a ray of light. The boldness (if they will have it to be so) with which I speak on any subject is a compliment to the judgement of the reader. It is like saying to him, *I treat you as a man and not as a child.* With respect to any worldly object, as it is impossible to discover any in me, therefore what I do, and my manner of doing it, ought to be ascribed to a good motive.

In a great affair, where the happiness of man is at stake, I love to work for nothing; and so fully am I under the influence of this principle that I should lose the spirit, the pleasure, and the pride of it, were I conscious that I looked for reward; and with this declaration I take my leave for the present.

THOMAS PAINE.

Federal City, Lovell's Hotel, Dec. 3, 1802.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale, the following valuable property, in the City of Washington, viz.

A Three Story brick House

and the Lot on which it stands, together with stable, coach house, &c. situated on the Pennsylvania Avenue, near George Town, being part of the property known by name of the six buildings.

Lots no 7 and 8 as laid out by Isaac Pollock, in square no 38, with a good Two story Brick House thereon—Lot no 9 in same square, improved in like manner—Lots no 14 and 15, in square no 144—Lots no 2, 21 and 22, in square no 175—Lots 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14 and 15 in square 227—Lots no 7, 8, 9 and 10 in square 257—Lots no 4 in square 290—Lots no 13 in square 323—Lot no 17 in square 348—Lots 3, 4 and 5 in square 349; Lots 1, 2, 3, 24, 25 and 26 in square 228; Lots no 5, 6, 15, 19 and 20 in square 293; Lots no 2, 3, 4 and 5 in square no 226; Lots 2 and 3 in square 377. The above mentioned property is seized & taken and will be sold by virtue of a writ of feiri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the County of Washington, to me directed, in favor of Abraham Van Logan use of John T. Mason, against the Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels of Isaac Pollock. The unimproved property is also seized and taken, and will be sold under three other writs of Feiri Facias, in favour of the following persons, to wit:—Gorge Magruder and Patrick Magruder, use of John H. Stone and Walter Dorley—Thomas Turner and Samuel Turner—and Samuel Franke, against the lands and tenements, goods and chattels of the said Isaac Pollock. The sale of the improved property will commence on the premises at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 23d of this month, the unimproved lots at Rhode's Tavern, City of Washington on the 24th at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms of Sale CASH.

DANL. C. BRENT,
Marshal District Columbia.

Dec. 3, 1802.

The partnership of Brohawn & BYUS

being dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them are particularly requested to make immediate payment to STANLEY BYUS, otherwise recourse will be had to LAW.

THOMAS BROHAWN,
STANLEY BYUS.

Dec. 3. 2w.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, December 6, 1802.

THIS DAY again exhibits to the people of America the interesting spectacle of a meeting of their Representatives, chosen by themselves for purposes promotive of the public good, with powers limited to beneficial objects. While the Eastern world contains not a spot that can be justly called free, the United States present an immense tract in which there is not a single despot; and while the sword of lawless power is directing Europe at will, reason, having here fixed her empire, protects with uncontrollable energy the political and personal rights of freemen. The contrast is striking; and the cause obvious. But obvious as it is, its infinite importance should render it an object of constant attention, and particularly on those occasions in which its effects are most conspicuously developed. The cause is the republicanism of the nation and that of the government; that republicanism, which rests upon equal rights in the people, and a pure representative system whereby all rulers are derivable from as well as amenable to the nation. This is the only genuine republicanism that exists in the world. The term is abused, when otherwise applied.

It is the necessary effect of this system to enlighten the whole people, by calling them into a participation of the government, and by making it at every moment of its existence dependent upon their will. It thus becomes the interest of the great body of the people, distinctly understood and habitually felt, to make themselves acquainted with the first principles of government, to understand their application to leading public measures, and to pronounce through the organs of public opinion and of elections on the conduct of those in power; retaining those who enjoy, and dismissing those who have forfeited their confidence and affection.

Before the illustrious example set by America, doubts were entertained by the best and wisest men of the competency of a nation to govern itself in a rational and tranquil manner. Those doubts have now vanished before an experience which has established a new aera in the world. We have proved the genuine republican system to be not only the best, but the only one under which the liberties of a nation are secure. For while the tranquility and very existence of every other civilized nation have been endangered or lost, our nation, gathering strength from the surrounding storm, has demonstrated the wisdom of institutions, which, being the property and the protection of all, are defended by the united energies of the whole nation, invigorated by one common sense of interest. Well, therefore, may we exult in our present state, and our future prospects; and as we owe the first to ourselves, to ourselves also shall we be indebted for the accomplishment of the last. The vigilance and patriotism of the people can be their only securities; for though they are not, as has been contended, "their own worst enemies," yet it is undeniable that they have, and ever will have enemies, ready to embrace all occasions to destroy the fair fabric of their rights.

At a period when the legislative body is about to resume the exercise of its important functions, it may be interesting to enquire into the causes which have insured the unrivalled happiness we enjoy. We have already remarked that the primary cause is the republican sentiments of the people, and the republican structure of the government they have adopted. In subordination to this circumstance are others of a nature only secondary to it, on the observance of which the true prosperity of nations always depends.

1. Freedom of reflection, speech, and writing.

2. Freedom of action in the various occupations of life.

3. Taxes commensurate, and not more than commensurate with the honest wants of the government.

4. The least possible political connection with foreign nations.

5. A disposition to maintain peace with all the world.

These are the pre-eminent features which have distinguished American institutions from all others: they are the true features of the republican system: wherever they exist man is free; and wherever they are wanting he is a slave. In the degree in which our own government has cherished these principles has the national happiness and character risen: and wherever they have been neglected or violated private happiness and public character, domestic tranquility and external peace have been hazarded or lost.

It was the disgraceful attack of a federal administration upon the freedom of the press by the passage of a Sedition Act that cast a fire brand into the midst of the nation whose baleful effects were only arrested by the removal of the cause which produced them.

It was the imposition of taxes, odious in their nature, and oppressive in their amount, for artificial and illegitimate purposes, that produced one insurrection and menaced another; that established a host of political instruments in the shape of revenue officers; and that shattered for and wide the conviction that the government had other views than those which related to supplying its honest wants.

It was the rapid extension of diplomatic embassies, and the numerous overtures for European alliance, that justly excited an universal sentiment of alarm, lest the United States should be drawn into the vortex of European intrigue, and be bound a victim at its bloody altar.

And, it was the apprehension that the nation would be forced by the talisman of the government into open war that, perhaps, more forcibly than any other consideration, produced that honest and enlightened pause of national zeal, which, by insuring the return of calm reason, re-established the peace of the country, and with it, the peace of every citizen it contained.

Wise in the experience of errors that have so recently carried us astray from the true path of national glory, which here and here only is the path both of national and individual happiness, it is to be hoped that the American people will hereafter distinctly perceive their real interests by clinging to the fundamental principles with which they are inseparably connected.

Hitherto the present Legislature, guided by these principles, have zealously carried them into effect. The faithful executors of national sentiment, the ground on which they stand is lofty and commanding; and may they by the wisdom and patriotism of their future measures, add to the lustre of a well earned fame!

We understand that there is good reason to consider the late measures of the Intendant at New-Orleans as having originated entirely with himself, and as being, of consequence, unauthorised by the Spanish government.

Among many circumstances indicative of this, see the decided opposition of the Governor to the measures of the Intendant and the determination of the commercial tribunal not to carry his decree into effect.

From the steps, no doubt taken by our government, a rational expectation may be entertained that the decree will be revoked before it can have operated extensively to the injury of our trade on the Mississippi, as of the vast amount of produce floated down that river, no article of considerable value, besides cotton, is deposited at New-Orleans till February; and as that article not being perishable, will experience but small injury from a temporary detention at the Natchez.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR.

It is our painful duty to present to the public in our paper of to-day, the Address of Governor St. Clair. For the honor of our national character we could have wished to have been spared the necessity of inviting he attention of our readers to sentiments anti-republican and disorganizing—to language, undignified from any man, but peculiarly undignified from an officer appointed by the government of the United States to execute the laws.

Where in this performance shall we find that spirit of harmony and that love of good order, which are ornaments to the character of the private citizen, and *duties* attached to the character of the public functionary? After a fruitless search for the evidence of these laudable virtues, we have the mortification to find in their room, a unrestrained libel upon Congress, a detail of their constitutional powers, united with an attack upon the purity of their motives, an attempt to subvert the confidence of the people of the territory and their representatives in Convention in the General Government, and to excite prejudice and inflame passion to such a pitch, as to transport them from the legal and patriotic performance of duty into excesses unauthorised by law or public opinion, and eminently calculated to convulse the interior of the territory and to divide it from its federal head. We have marked in Italic a few of the most reprehensible features of the Address. We invite every good citizen to peruse and condemn them.

It may be proper to add that, with whatever intention the Address was made, it has produced none of those mischievous effects that, in a different state of society, might have ensued from it. The people of the territory and their representatives appear to have but one mind on the measures of Congress. Sensible that they originated in a regard for their interests and a respect for their rights, they have proceeded to act upon them in a way that presages increased harmony and concert.

The records of parliamentary deliberations do not, perhaps, furnish a more extraordinary document than the *Reply of the Federal Members of the Legislature of New-Jersey*, inserted in this day's paper. It is, say the gentlemen, "cool and dispassionate;" and yet from beginning to end it is all indignation and recrimination. Those, who shall carefully peruse the able production under the signature of William S. Pennington, will clearly discern the cause of the unwarrantable warmth, and direliction of reason apparent in the reply. The *federal* members made propositions, proved by their opponents to be unfair and unconstitutional; proved to be so, not by legal or metaphysical futility, but by plain and conclusive reasoning addressed with equal efficacy to the highest and lowest capacity. Federalists, even Federalists were convicted of an attempt to establish an *imperium in imperio*, for which very attempt, improperly ascribed to a respectable member of the Senate of the United States, their bitterest vengeance was hurled against him.

It is a hazardous effort to endeavour to convince our friends of their errors; but it is still more hazardous to endeavour to convince our enemies. In the present instance, this remark is striking; for the federal gentlemen, as if conscious of the error of their ways, appear at once to have lost the even tenor of their minds, and to have let loose upon their opponents the unworthy passion of resentment; thus converting a public into a private feud.

We hope our republican friends will as cautiously avoid an imitation of the manner, as they have hitherto wisely avoided an imitation of the measures of their political opponents. We not only hope, but we believe this will be the case, as the ultimate triumph of republican principles is indissolubly united with a spirit no less moderate than decided.

RICHARD SPRIGG, is appointed one of the Judges of the General Court of Maryland, in the room of Gabriel Duval, resigned.

HAVING received a Memorial from that part of the City of Washington West of the Presidents House—setting forth that they have completed a Market-house, and praying that a market may be hereafter established agreeably to the 12th Section of an act of the corporation, entitled "An act to establish and regulate markets."—I do hereby, in conformity with the powers vested in me by said recited act, grant and permit that the said market be hereafter opened for the reception of provisions, &c. with all the privileges and subject to the restrictions which are contained in the before mentioned act.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Corporation this 3d day of December 1802.

L. S.

ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.

By the Mayor,
THOMAS HERTY, Register
of the City of Washington.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by the Editor, at his CONVEYANCING OFFICE, President's square, City of Washington—

A DIGEST

OF THE

Laws of the United States,

BEING a complete system (alphabetically arranged) of all the public acts of Congress now in force—from the commencement of the Federal Government, to the end of the first Session of the seventh Congress, which terminated in May 1802, inclusive, in two volumes, price five dollars.

The second volume comprises the acts of the 3 last Sessions of Congress, in same order and referring to such parts of the first volume as have undergone alterations; to which is annexed a correct table of the duties on imports, and a comprehensive index.—The price of the 2nd vol. is 162 1-2 cents in boards, or a dollars full bound.

N. B. At the above office, Deeds and all other instruments of writing are drawn with legal precision, and on moderate terms.—Titles to city lots investigated, &c.—Houses and Lots to sell and rent

Dec 6. 12w.tf.

Public Sale.

On Thursday the 9th instant, at ten o'clock A. M. will be sold to the highest bidder, at the store lately occupied by Doctor Jack, in City of Washington—

A quantity of Ironmongery,

consisting principally of building materials—Terms of Sale, CASH.

J. CONNOR, Aucr.

Dec. 6. 1t.

170,038 Acres of Land.

THIS body of land, in one entire and inclusive survey, is offered for sale to any individual or company, who may incline to purchase for the purposes of settlement and emigration. It is situated in the state of Virginia, on the Great Kenawha River, Montgomery county, and is distinguished by the name of "The Great Bent of the Kenawha," being intersected by the Piney river, Great and Little Blacstone rivers, Coal river, and Guyandot river, as also by numerous other creeks and waters, running into said rivers. Numerous mill-seats, inexhaustible bodies of coal, and great appearances of ores, metals, salt springs and salt licks, are to be found on this tract, besides which, sugar may be made thereon to any amount, the sugar tree abounding in almost every part.

For fertility of soil, growth of timber, fitness for cultivation, salubrity of climate, and natural advantages, this body of land stands unrivalled by any tract of equal quantity in Western America; it will be submitted for sale to an entire purchaser, until the first day of June next, on very advantageous terms; after which, it cannot be disposed of at any price, the present proprietor being compelled to a division thereof. An indisputable title will be given, and for further particulars, as to terms of sale and payment, enquire of JOHN BECKLEY, Esq. Clerk to the House of Representatives of the United States, at the city of Washington.

November 1, 1802. tf

SALES AT AUCTION.

Will be sold on Tuesday the 7th of December next, at ten o'clock A. M. at the dwelling house of Mrs. Brown, north F street, near the Branch Bank—

Household & Kitchen Furniture,

consisting of Mahogany and Windsor Chairs, dining and card Tables, looking glasses, bedsteads, with furniture complete, window curtains, beds, and a variety of other articles—among which are, an elegant London made patent bedstead, and a cylindrical fattiwood Secretary.

Any of the large articles may be had at private sale, on application at the house, at any time prior to the receiving days, and may be seen from 11 to 2 o'clock. Terms of Sale, CASH.

For SALE or RENT, the above House.

J. CONNOR, Aucr.

Who has for Sale
Thirty Barrels Cargo Beef, & 1700 lb. Rhode Island Cheese.

Nov. 29. eptD.

TO RENT,

And possession given immediately,

A TWO STORY brick house on F street near the War Office, containing two parlors, six bed rooms, and a kitchen, with an excellent garden, coach house, stable, &c.—The house is newly painted and papered; it was formerly occupied by Mr. Baxter, and lately by Mr. John Brown. Enquire of Clement Dorsey, Esq. George-Town; or of the subscriber, who has for sale a well finished three story brick house opposite the six buildings, and a variety of City Lots in the most eligible situations. The above House will be sold for less than any gentleman could build it. The payments will be made easy on the whole of the above property.

WILLIAM DYER.

April 7, 1802. eptf

☞ Building Materials will be taken in part payment. W. D.

To Rent on moderate terms.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON South Capitol street—in front is a large store completely fitted up for the wet and dry goods business, with a Parlor adjoining, which may be used separate from the House, and leave sufficient room for the accommodation of a private family—a kitchen with servants room over—with a small smoke House adjoining—three stall stable and inclosed garden.

Enquire of Mr. CHARLES VARDEN, New Jersey Avenue, or on the Premises, of

THOMAS JONES.

Nov. 25. tf.

FOR SALE.

A likely young NEGRO WOMAN.

A GOOD House servant—Enquire at the Office of the National Intelligencer.

ALSO,

TO LET—A convenient *two story Brick dwelling House, &c.* near the Capitol—Enquire as above.

Nov. 22. tf.

For Sale or to be Rented.

I WILL sell or rent a HOUSE and LOT in George Town, at the corner of Congress and Gay streets, at present in the occupation of capt. W. SMITH, and give possession one month after disputing.

The House is large, commodious, well finished and pleasantly situated. Said lot has a front of 180 feet, and on it is every necessary out building. Capt. Smith will shew the property, and the terms may be known by application to me by letter, at Colchester, Virginia.

JAMES H. BLAKE.

Dec. 1st. 3t

Charlotte Hall School.

ON the 25th of October 1802, the Trustees proceeded to the election of the Principal of said school for the year 1803, when the Rev. GEORGE RALPH was unanimously elected. Whereupon, Resolved, That the said Rev. George Ralph be and he is hereby declared Principal of Charlotte Hall School for the ensuing year.

Signed by order,

NEALE H. SHAW, Reg.

The Trustees of Charlotte

Hall School will meet at the Cool Springs, on Monday the 13th of December next; for the purpose of appointing a vice Principal, and an assistant Teacher of the Languages. The salary of the vice Principal will be two hundred and fifty pounds per annum, provided he is capable of teaching the French as well as the Latin and Greek Languages; if incapable of teaching the French Language, his salary will be two hundred pounds.

The Assistant Teacher must be qualified to teach the Classics; his salary will be one hundred and twenty five pounds per annum.

Signed by order,

NEALE H. SHAW, Reg.

Charlotte Hall, Oct. 28th. } Nov. 19—1w.

MILLINERY STORE.

FRANCIS PIC takes the liberty to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of George Town and Washington, that MARY ANN PIC will open this day a handsome and elegant assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, which joined to the former assortment, will make a very complete one. Among the new goods she has brought with her the following, viz. Spanish mantles of the newest fashion, ridicules, quilted great coats of different colours, shoes of all colours, gloves embroidered with gold, elegant lace bonnets, spencers, silk drapery sleeves, flowers of all description, ornaments, trimmings, dressed bonnets, all sorts of perfumes, ladies and gentlemen's silk stockings, handsome fans, shawls, children's play things, elegant pocket books, &c. &c. &c.

Novem 28th. tf

Lodgings equally decent, &

one third cheaper than any in the City—separate rooms and good attendance to be had on Greenleaf's Point, and good stableage is also furnished, by

SAMUEL SPEAKE.

Nov. 20. 12w3w.